THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1809. No. 1163.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

MARY PARK,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has just opened at her Store in Market Street, between Water and Front Streets, a handsome assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

consisting principally of the most fashionable articles for the Ladies. Also

GROCERIES

of various kinds, and of the best quality, all of which she will sell at as reduced prices as possible.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 20th, 1808.

NEW GOODS.

M'Candless & Cochran,

Have just received a complete assortment of

Winter Goods,

WHICH they are determined to sell at the lowest prices.

They have on hand, from Kentucky—
200 dozen BED CORDS,
100 do. PLOUGH LINES,
A quantity of Cordage for Boat Cables,
Tobacco, Salt Petre and Pig Lead—
Which they will dispose of on the most liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

FOR SALE,

BY THE PIECE,

A neat assortment of the following Articles.

GURRAHS and Basta MUSLIN,
Cambric, Book and Shirting do.
CALICOES and DIMITIES,
Men's and Women's black and white Cotton HOSE, pr. dozen,
Milled Drab, Mixt & Brown CLOTHS
Yellow, red, white and green FLANNELS,
Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Suspenders and Ribands,
Plated and Metal Buttons, pr. groce.

For the above approved notes will be taken, at 2, 4 and 6 months, according to the quantity purchased; and the prices will be found unusually low.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED,

An additional supply of *Teas, Coffee, Loaf* and *Brown Sugar*, Holland & country *Gin*, 4th proof *French Brandy*, and *Sherry Wine*,—on the usual terms, at the Storage and Commission Warehouse of

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29th, 1808. 7t

ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having her Rope Walk now in complete order, will be enabled to keep a constant supply of ROPES superior and cheaper to any imported from Kentucky, which she offers for sale at the following prices.

Bedcords,	28 yards,	27 1-2 Cts.	per piece.
Lacings,	18 do.	25	do.
Ploughlines,	24 do.	18 3-4	do.
Tarred Cordage		12 1-2	lb.
White do.		13.	do.

A reasonable discount will be made when taken by the quantity.

She has on hand, and will constantly keep, a complete assortment of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS and SPRIGS.

Cash, at seven cents per lb. will be given for sound, clean *HEMP*.

MARY IRWIN,
At the corner of Liberty and Third sts. Pittsbuurgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

CASTINGS,

FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

The following

Tracts of Land

Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the commons of Pittsburgh, the latter end of August last, a chesnut Bay MARE COLT, hind feet white, a small stripe and snip in the face, rising two years old. The above reward will be paid, together with reasonable charges to any person who will deliver said Colt, at *Peebles's tavern*, Pittsburgh, or give such information that it may be had.

GEORGE KINZER.

December 20th, 1808.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber proposes to sell the following tracts of land all lying on the Monongahela river, in Washington township, county of Fayette, in the state of Pennsylvania, and about three miles from Redstone Old Fort, alias Brownsville, and adjoining the river aforesaid, No. 1, that valuable and well known tract called Hutton's Fancy, which is well improved, well watered, and very fertile,—containing 240 odd acres——No. 2, adjoining the first, which is also well improved, well watered, very fertile, and containing 250 acres——No. 3, adjoining the first, well improved, well watered, very fertile, and contains about 270 acres——No. 4, also adjoining the first, well improved, well watered, and very fertile, and contains about 250 acres——No. 5, within 1 and a half miles of the last, very fertile, well inproved, and well watered and contains about 250 acres. All the above plantations are under good fence, a large quantity of cleared land and a great abundance of fruit trees of all kinds and meadow, and a fine large stone still-house on the first and last places, and on the first, 4 large new stills, tubs, &c. which may all go together if it suits the purchaser. Possession may be had next spring, and an undoubted title given—about one third of the purchase money will be required in hand and the other payments made easy, and a considerable part taken in produce. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the first place.

RICHARD NOBLE.

Oct. 3, 1808. 11t

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
Zachariah A. Tannehill, } Exec'rs.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

Storage and Commission.

THE subscriber, who occupies an extensive front on the south side of the public square, in the borough of Pittsburgh, has several rooms and two good cellars, in which he purposes to store produce for the country, on very reasonable terms.—His situation on the market place, will make it a matter of great convenience to such as live at a distance. He will sell on commission, and purchase for strangers going down the river. Groceries and forage of every description, domestic spirits, beer, cider and porter, he intends keeping a regular supply of.

One tenement in the above situation to rent.

JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.

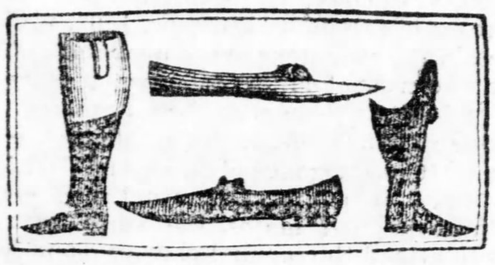
August 9, 1808.

BARLEY.

FORTY-SEVEN cents per bushel, will be given for merchantable BARLEY, at the Point Brewery. A sample must be brought to the subscriber for inspection; and if approved of, the time for delivering the crop will be agreed on.

For *J. O'Hara*,
GEO. SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10, 1808.



ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the *Insurance Company of North America*, in the city of Philadelphia, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss, or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. It is expected that a measure so admirably calculated to give security to property, and at so trifling an expence, will be generally resorted to. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS WILSON, *Agent for the Insurance Co. of N. America.*

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL.

May 23, 1808. tf.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the second class of the Pittsburgh Church Lottery, have appointed William Wusthoff, one of the clerks, to settle the books of said Lottery. Therefore, all those who bought Tickets on credit, and those who had Tickets put into their hands for sale, are requested to call on the said Wm. Wusthoff, at the Post-Office in Pittsburgh, and settle their accounts, that we may be enabled to pay the prizes. All debts due said Lottery on the first of November next, will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

JONN JOHNSTON }
JOHN WILKINS, } Com'rs,

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers in general for their past favors, and likewise informs them, that he has just received a handsome supply of the most

Fashionable Cloths, Cassimers, Moleskin and Silk Waistcoating.

Those who wish to employ him, may rely on having their work done in the latest London fashion, and neatest manner.—Orders from his customers at a distance, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BAIRD.
Merchant Taylor.

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1808.

N. B. He has received the latest London fashions for *Ladies' Habits, Great Coats, Peleeces, Spencers*, &c. tf.

Two stray Cows

WERE taken up on the 20th inst. by the subscriber, 4 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Black Horse tavern in Pitt township. One of them is red, with a white face, a white streak along her back, some white under her belly, and a crop off the left ear. The other is a muhle, and except the head and neck, which are red, is chiefly all white; there are two notches cut in the under side of her right ear, and three under the left. They both appear to be about 5 or 6 years old. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

GEORGE GIBSON.

December 22, 1808.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, January 4, 1809.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Steele, Mr. GILBERT M'EWEN, of Virginia, to Miss H. BRACKEN, daughter of Mr. Thomas Bracken, merchant, of this town.

On Monday last arrived here from Carlisle, two companies of light artillery belonging to the army of the United States, under the command of Captains Peters and Irvine. As soon as the navigation of the Ohio will permit, they will proceed to New-Orleans.

On Friday night last, about 12 o'clock, a log house, in Third street, between Market and Wood streets, was entirely consumed by fire. The flames made such rapid progress that the whole neighbourhood was threatened with destruction, and the adjoining house, belonging to Mr. M'Elheny, was several times on fire, but owing to the great exertions of the citizens was preserved, although considerably injured.

On former occasions we noticed the want of proper persons appointed to combine and direct the exertions of the citizens, in cases of fire, and of fire buckets, &c. This was again strikingly evident—we therefore once more call the attention of the Town Council to this important subject, and hope that immediate measures may be adopted to supply these defects.

Appointments by Governor Snyder.

Richard M. Crain, Register General, vice John Kean, resigned.

John Passmore, Prothonotary of Lancaster county, vice William Barton, resigned.

Richard W. Lane, Prothonatory of Fayette County, vice Ephraim Douglass, resigned.

Summary of the provisions of the Non-Intercourse Bill, reported by Mr. Campbell, on the 17th ult.

Sect. 1. Excludes from the harbours and waters of the United States, and the territories thereof, all public ships and vessels belonging to Great Britain or France, or to any other belligerent power or powers having in force orders or decrees, edicts or laws, violating the lawful commerce or neutral rights of the United States, excepting vessels forced in by distress of weather, pursuit of an enemy, such as are charged with dispatches, or business from their government, or packets having no cargo nor merchandize on board. The president is authorised to expel by force all such vessels as contravene this regulation.

Sec. 2. Imposes a penalty not exceeding 10,000 dollars, nor less than 100 dollars, and imprisonment for not less than one month, and not more than one year, upon all persons affording assistance to vessels entering contrary to the law, excepting in case of piloting them out of the jurisdiction of the U. States.

Sect. 3. Authorises the seizure and condemnation after a certain day, of all vessels and their cargoes, bearing the French or English flag, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of either, which may enter the ports, &c. of the United States, &c. excepting only vessels expressly hired to convey dispatches, such as put in thro' distress or are chased in by an enemy.

Sec. 4. Prohibits, after a certain day, the importation of any goods or merchandize the produce or manufacture of Great Britain or France, or their dependencies, either directly or indirectly from any country whatever.

Sec. 5. Ordains the forfeiture, and payment of treble value by the owners of any goods so prohibited, attempted to be introduced into the United States, on board of *any* ship or vessel, boat, raft, or carriage.

Sec. 6. Declares the ship, vessel, boat, raft, or carriage forfeited, which shall receive prohibited goods on board, knowing them to be such, and the owner or master are mulcted in treble the value of the articles.

Sec. 7. Provides against the artifices of false entries and manifests.

Sec. 8. Gives collectors power to proceed against delinquents under this act, as they are empowered in cases where the payment of duties is evaded. And subjects persons buying or concealing prohibited goods to a fine of double their value.

Sec. 9. Prescribes the form of an addition to be made to the oath to be taken by masters of vessels, by which they swear to the legality of their cargo under this law, &c.

Sec. 10. Prescribes a similar addition to the oath or affirmation taken by importers, consignees, or agents, at the time of entering goods.

Sec. 11. Provides that if Great Britain or France, revoke or modify their orders or decrees, so as to render our commerce sufficiently safe in the opinion of the president of the United States, of which revocation or modification he shall give public notice by proclamation, the operation of this act and of the embargo acts, shall, so far as relates to the nation making such revocation or modification, and to nations in amity with her, and having no orders, decrees or edicts in force, violating the lawful commerce or neutral rights of the United States, forthwith cease and determine; without, however, any remission of fines and forfeitures. Vessels bound to any foreign port or place with which intercourse shall have been thus restored, are to give bond and approved security, in six times the value of the vessel and cargo, not to proceed to any foreign port, nor trade with any country, other than those with which commercial intercourse shall have been thus permitted.

Sec. 12. Vests the president with power to extend the provisions of the bill to any nations having in force edicts, &c. such as those of G. Britain and France; and all penalties, &c. of the bill, are made applicable to them.

Sect. 13. Provides for the method of recovering and distributing fines, forfeitures, &c. to wit, by action of debt, &c.

The following is the War-Office Estimate, accompanying Mr. Nelson's Report yesterday:

A PROPOSITION

FOR RAISING 50,000 VOLUNTEERS.

Will it not be advisable to propose raising an army of 50,000 volunteers, to be engaged for two years, and to serve, if required, for actual service, any proportion of the term not exceeding 12 months within the term for which they shall be engaged; each non-commissioned officer, musician and private, to receive 10 dollars bounty, and each commissioned officer to receive one month's pay when appointed, and the whole to receive pay and rations when attending musters, as well as when in actual service. The non-commissioned officers musicians, and privates, to be armed and equipped by the public, and to receive an uniform coat, vest, one pair of pantaloons, hat, two shirts, one pair of shoes, and a blanket, and if called into actual service for any term over three months, to receive other articles of cloathing in proportion to the term of service, not exceeding in the whole, (including those first received) what are allowed to the soldiers in the regular army for one year. The whole to be mustered and exercised in companies four days within the first two months after being engaged, and six days in each succeeding year, and to meet and encamp in their respective states and territories thirty days in each year. No man to be enlisted into any company whose place of residence shall not be within a reasonable distance from the company parade to which he shall belong. A suitable number of inspectors to be appointed by the president of the United States, to direct (and inspect the exercise of the troops when encamped, and to give directions for the drilling and exercise of the companies, and to direct and receive all returns, muster and pay rolls, to be transmitted to an adjutant and inspector general (to be appointed by the president of the United States) who shall give general instructions to all sub-inspectors for drilling, exercise, discipline and police of the volunteers, when not in actual service. The officers to be appointed and commissioned by the president of the United States. The proposed corps to include as many of the volunteers who have offered their services under the act of the 24th February, 1807, as shall engage in the volunteer army proposed. The whole to consist of 44,000 infantry, 3000 artillery, and 3000 riflemen, to be organized into companies of 100 each, including officers, regiments of 1000, brigades of 5000, and divisions of 10,000 each, to have the usual staff, including surgeons and mates, the surgeons and mates to attend the annual encampment and actual service, and to receive pay only for their actual services at the same rate as allowed to regimental surgeons and mates in their corps of the army.

5	Major generals—pay per month, *dols.*	166	830	
10	Brig. generals,	104	1040	
50	Colonels,	75	3750	
50	Lt. Colonels,	60	3000	
50	Majors,	50	2500	
500	Captains,	40	20000	
500	Lieutenants,	30	15000	
500	Ensigns,	20	10000	
50	Surgeons,	45	2250	
50	Surgeon's mates	30	1500	59870
2000	Sergeants,	8	16000	
2000	Corporals,	7	14000	
1000	Musicians,	6	6000	
43500	Privates,	5	217500	253500
	Pay per month, dols.		313370	
2 and 1-4 months pay for the commissioned officers, dols.			130,707	50
1 and 1-4 ditto non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates			316,875	
1 and 1-4 months subsistence of the commissioned officers at 20 cents per ration			35,587	50
1 and 1-4 months do. non-commissioned officers, &c. at 15 cents per ration			272,812	50
Clothing for non-commissioned officers, &c. at 14 dollars each			679,000	
Bounty for ditto, at 10 dollars each			485,000	
Tents, and contingent expences per year			160,000	
	Dolls.		2,083,982	50
The first year's expence will be			2,100,000	
The 2d will be			800,000	
	Dols.		2,900,000	

The following is a copy of the letter of the secretary of the treasury, laid before the house of representatives:

Treasury Department, Dec. 23, 1808.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith the estimates of the appropriations proposed for the service of the year 1809—also a statement of the receipts and expenditures at the treasury of the United States, for one year preceding the first day of October, 1808.

The appropriations as detailed in the estimates, are as followeth, viz.

For the civil list,	631,597	28
For miscellaneous expences,	226,644	19
For intercourse with foreign nations,	169,050	
For the military establishment, including the Indian department,	2,763,132	18
For the naval establishment, including the marine corps,	1,013,053	53
	4,803,477	18

Amounting in the whole to four millions, eight hundred and three thousand, four hundred and seventy-seven dollars and eighteen cents.

The funds out of which appropriations may be made for the purpose before mentioned, are, first, the sum of six hundred thousand dollars of the proceeds of duties on imports and tonnage, which will accrue in the year 1809, which sum is by law annually appropriated for the support of government.

Secondly. The surpluss of the revenue and income of the United States, which may accrue at the end of the year 1809, after satisfying the object for which appropriations have been heretofore made.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

The hon. the speaker of the House of Representatives.

From the Boston Gazette, Dec. 22.

LATEST FROM SOUTH OF SPAIN.

The ship Julia, capt. Snow, anchored in the outer harbor yesterday afternoon, from Valencia, via Gibraltar—Capt. S. left Valencia, Oct. 19, and the latter place the 24th—Left his ship before he came to anchor in the afternoon, and arrived it town in the evening. He has Gazettes and letters to the 12th of his leaving Valencia—but did not bring them on shore. He reports, that the Spanish people are perfectly united in their cause and new government—That Governors had been appointed to all the provinces in the kingdom; that 4000 English troops had been landed near Valencia, from Portugal, and had marched and formed a junction with 71,000 Spaniards, who were drawing near, and investing Barcelona, (which was by the last accounts in possession of the French) but it was thought could not hold out long, as Admiral Collingwood had a strong naval force blockading that port;—that the French had it was said, 50,000 men at Penignon, for the relief of Barcelona, but that they had not attempted to enter;—that the day before he left Valencia, an agent from the general government requested him to stay a few days, to bring out dispatches to the governors of the several states the purport of which was to inform them, that *all Spanish ports were open to Neutrals for a Free Trade.* The day he left Gibraltar, accounts was received from the general Junta, announcing that all the American vessels detained at Algesiras and other parts of Spain should be immediately liberated.

From the Boston Palladium, Dec. 23.

Capt. Snow politely presented us with a file of Spanish papers. One of the papers is dated Valencia on the 18th of October, but no event of decisive importance had taken place in the neighboring theatre of war (Catalonia) between the Spanish and French armies. There had however been battles between detachments of from 1 to 2000 troops, near Barcelona, in which the Spaniards claim the advantage. The last Madrid Gazette is dated Oct. 14, and contains nothing later from the grand Spanish army, than we have had via London. The spirit of the Spanish nation against their enemy appears to be constantly kept up and increased. They have theatrical representations against Bonaparte, his generals, and troops; Church processions and supplications in favor of Ferdinand and his cause.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

From the Baltimore Whig.

A mercantile friend has put into our hands the London Evening Star of Oct. 31, containing many articles of interest, which we have not room to copy at present. The following summary embraces the most important intelligence.

A cabinet council had been held on the dispatches of the Russian and French messengers at Erfurth, and a special messenger (Mr. Shaw) was sent to Calais with the answer of the British government.—He was instructed to proceed to Erfurth, provided Bonaparte should be still there on his landing.

A Dover letter mentions the favorable change with regard to the reception of the flags of truce in the French ports. They are now told to run into French harbors in bad weather, *without waiting for orders.*

General Dalrymple had embarked for England to answer for his conduct in concluding the convention with Junot at Lisbon. Admiral Cotton and two other officers also proceeded home as witnesses on the trial.

The duke of Clarence had received a high naval command, and was preparing to sail from Portsmouth with several regiments of gen. Slade's brigade, which were embarking for Spain. Two regiments of light dragoons, the 7th and 10th had sailed from thence for Bilboa on the 30th Oct. The 15th light dragoons were embarking. Lord Paget, col. Elley, and other officers of distinction have gone out in the fleet of transports, or the frigates. The whole amount of 120 sail, with a strong convoy. This division is to form part of Sir David Baird's army in Spain, which had landed at Corunna, and marched immediately to join the Spaniards, who seem to be pouring their strongest force into Catalonia. The Spaniards still boasted of success, and pressed their enemy on the Ebro closer and closer.

Gen. Castanos, whose head quarters are at Tudela, had beaten a French detachment and had taken a magazine of corn. A supreme council of war was to be held at Aranjuez, whither the principal Spanish generals were posting to settle their plan of military conduct, whilst the supreme junta of the nation were expected to assemble at the royal palace of Buen Retiro in Madrid, about the 20th—The inferior junta of Grenada had exerted themselves greatly in support of the Spanish cause; 16,000 troops cavalry and infantry had been equipt by that province and marched to head quarters. The English brig Sceptre capt. Brown, had arrived at Cadiz, with 100,000 dollars in specie, and arms for the army of Catalonia. In her came passengers lord Louvaine, col. Fitzgerald, two members of the British parliament, and two Spanish officers. Brigadier gen. Hamilton had received orders to purchase at Corunna 8000 horses for mounting cavalry, expected there.

An article under the Corunna head, of the 23d Oct. says, that gen. Blake was still at Bilboa, where his head quarters were. We find the French accounts differ from these.

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec. 28.*

Ship Charleston Packet, off New-Castle, Dec. 27.

The present will serve to inform you of my arrival from Bordeaux, which place I left on the 2d Nov. by special permision of his majesty the Emperor, through the interference of our minister, for the purpose of bringing home the distressed seamen of our country, belonging to vessels condemned and sequestered; those in the latter situation, the Council of Prizes have some time since received orders to suspend the trials of—A general embargo continued on all neutrals throughout the ports of France. I have on board a number of passengers, one of which is bearer of dispatches from our Ambassador at Paris for the American government.

I have herewith enclosed you a file of Bordeaux papers, but from which I believe few political truths may be gathered, according to the reports from Spain and elsewhere. Bordeaux and its vicinity was crouded with sick and wounded returned from Spain, and these troops were allowed no communication with the new reinforcements from the grand army marching that way. So unfavorable were the accounts they bring from the seat of war, it was currently reported and credited that the French had been defeated with great slaughter in a late action in Catalonia, that King Joseph maintained with great difficulty his position at Burgos and Vittoria.—The grand army was daily increasing by forced marches through Bordeaux, and about 50,000 had already passed that city—as many more by other routs.

The Emperor arrived at Bordeaux, the morning of my departure, he remained there but three hours and continued his rout towards Spain, his haste is said to be in consequence of meeting a courier from thence with unfavorable news. The French troops under Junot who capitulated in Portugal, were daily arriving at Bordeaux and Rochefort in English transports, and it was reported were marching into the interior of France, and not to be sent on the present campaign, for certain reasons.—Previous to the separation of the Emperors of France and Russia at Erfurth, each sent a courier with pacific propositions to the court of St. James's (so says the official Gazette at Paris)—report said they were not received.—Since this conference of their majesties the rumour of war with Austria appears to have subsided.

Little may be said of the commercial state of affairs, as no change has taken place except a small depreciation in Colonel produce, owing to a number of late arrivals of letters of marque.—Many others were fitting out in the different ports which was believed would continue to reduce the markets; the absence of the American flag for so long a time, has created a spirit of enterprize, and taught them to carry on a commerce independent of us, and they boastingly say, we shall no longer monopolize the trade of their colonies.

In the bay of Biscay, I passed to leeward of a squadron of about fifty sail of men of war and transports, steering towards Spain and Portugal; spoke none of them; but, the next day, was boarded by a British sloop of war, who treated us politely, and permitted to proceed, without even overhauling the ships papers, but merely enquired the news from France.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—On Monday, the 25th inst. his majesty the Emperor and King, repaired in state to the palace of the legislative body, in order to open the session.

His serene highness the vice grand elector, having received his majesty's permission to present to take the oath, the deputies of the legislative body, who have been appointed since the session of 1807, these deputies were called by Mr. Despallieres, questor, and each took the oath at the foot of the throne.

The call being ended, his majesty said,

"Gentlemen deputies from the departments, to the legislative body—

"The oaths that fix the principles of property and civil liberty, which are the object of your labours, obtain the good opinion of Europe.—My people already experience the most salutary effects from them.

The last laws have laid the basis of our system of finances. It is a monument of the power and greatness of France. We shall henceforth be able to make good the expences which would be occasioned even by a general coalition of Europe, by our sole annual receipts.—We shall never be constrained to have recourse to the disastrous measures of paper currency, of loans, and of arrears.

"I have travelled this year upwards of a thousand leagues in the interior of my empire. The system of works which I have ordered for the improvement of the territory, is carrying on with activity.

"The sight of that great French family lately torn asunder by opinions and intestine hatreds, now prosperous, tranquil, and united, sensibly moved my soul. I felt that to be happy, it was necessary for me to be first of all assured that France was happy.

"The treaty of peace of Presburg, that of Tilsit, the attack on Copenhagen, the attempt made by England against all the maritime nations, the different revolutions of Constantinople, the affairs of Portugal and Spain, have diversly influenced the affairs of the world.

"Russia and Denmark have joined me against England,

" The United States of America have preferred to renounce commerce and the sea, rather than to acknowledge the slavery of them.

" A part of my army is marching against those armies which England has formed or landed in Spain, it is a particular blessing from that providence which has constantly protected our arms, that passion should have so far blinded the English councils, as to make them attempt more than the protection of the seas, and at length present their army upon the continent.

" I set off in a few days, in order to put myself at the head of my army, and with the help of God, to crown the king of Spain in Madrid, and plant my eagles upon the forts of Lisbon.

" I have every reason to be satisfied with the sentiments of the princes of the confederation of the Rhine.

" Switzerland feels every day more and more the benefits of the act of mediation.

" The people of Italy give me only causes of satisfaction.

" The Emperor of Russia and I, have had an interview at Erfurth. Our first thoughts were thoughts of peace, we even resolved to make some sacrifices in order to make the hundred millions of men whom we represent, enjoy if possible, all the benefits of maritime commerce, we agree and are invariably united for peace as well as for war.

" Gentlemen deputies from the departments to the legislative body—I have ordered my ministers of finances and the public treasury, to lay before you the accounts of the receipts and expenditures of this year. You will see in them, with satisfaction, that I have no occasion to raise tariff of any tax. My people will experience no new burden.

" The orators of my council of state will present to you different projects of laws, and among others all those relative to the criminal code.

" I constantly rely upon all your assistance."

His majesty's speech excited the most lively enthusiasm, and the sitting was raised amidst the repeated cries of long live the emperor! The same acclamations resounded in all the streets through which his majesty passed.

Moniteur.

On the same day the Emperor had a grand levee, at which all the Foreign Ministers attended. Among presentations we observe M. Le Chevalier de Santivanes, minister plenipotentionary to the U. S. from Joseph King of Spain. This is the person erroneously stated to be ambassador from the Spanish Junta. Mr. Armstrong attended at the levee, and presented to his majesty Mr. Pointfelt, an American gentlemen.

STAUNTON, *(Vir.)* December 22.

Shocking to Humanity!

A Duel was fought on Monday the 5th inst. between Lieut. *Wm. Littlejohn* of the army of the United States, and Dr. *Peyton*, both natives of Loudon county, in this state, they fought without seconds.

The circumstances which gave rise to this unhappy affair, are of a nature too delicate for publication. The moment Lieut. Littlejohn received the information which gave rise to the misunderstanding, he prepared his pistols and rode in pursuit of the Doctor, (who was that morning gone to the country, on a visit to one of his patients) met him in the road within one mile of Leesburg and immediately demanded satisfaction, the Doctor replied, that he would give him the satisfaction demanded, but requested permission to go to see his family first, which request was refused by the Lieut. who declared most positively that if the Doctor did not immediately accept one of the pistols, he would blow him thro'.—The Doctor then accepted one of the pistols, they took their stands at about twenty four feet distance, the Doctor's pistol went off first and missed the lieut. who then deliberately walked up to the Doctor, and shot him thro' the left breast, the Doctor expired in a few minutes.

We are informed a jury was called who, brought in a verdict of WILFULL MURDER.

NEWBURY-PORT, *(Mas.) Dec.* 22.

Yesterday completed twelve months since the imposition of the *embargo*. Never was a day known in this country which brought with it feelings and anticipations so gloomy and distressing. It was commemorated in this town by every possible demonstration of grief and mourning—At sun rise the bells were tolled; the flags of the shipping hoisted half-mast; and minute guns, *a signal of extreme distress*, fired—The tolling of bells and discharge of cannon, was repeated at 12 and 4 o'clock. At 9 o'clock, a procession of Sailors, looking each of them a "*bloodless image of despair*," wearing crape on the left arm and marshalled by an officer, marched with muffled drums through the principal streets of the town; followed by a ship dismantled. Her yards a cock bill, a bell tolling in her bows, and her masts capped by inverted cans, denoting the want of grog.—A flag was suspended between her main and mizen shrowds representing a ship in dry dock—inscription *Death to Commerce*. "*O grab me*" was painted on the bow of the ship. An old sailor with a prospect glass stood on her quarter deck, enquiring in the words on her stern, "*Which way shall I steer?*" Opposite the custom house was a flag representing a terrapin; his head in *most dignified retirement*.—When the procession reached this spot it halted, and a sailor standing in the main-chains delivered AN ADDRESS prepared for the occasion—*It went from the heart, it reached the heart.* An immence councourse of spectators evinced by their applause its excellence.—These honest tars afterwards dined together on clams.

BEVERLY, Dec. 22.

This being the anniversary of the Embargo, the shipping in the harbor very generally had their flags displayed at half mast. The seamen, out of employ, carried a boat through the streets with flag at half mast, as an emblem of the death of commerce.

SALEM, Dec. 23.

At the close of yesterday, minute guns were discharged for half an hour at the North Bridge, (that memorable spot, where the march of a British regiment was once stopped by our citizens) in sad memorial of the decease of Commerce.

KEENE, (N. H.) *Dec.* 17.

EMBARGO—ALARMING!

Since our last, one extra Stage, and four WAGGONS, laden with specie, 130,000 dollars, or more, have passed through this town for Canada.

From the (Edinburgh) Bee.

THE SOLITARY PHILOSOPHER,

A LIVING CHARACTER.

ON the side of a large mountain, about ten miles west from Paisley, in a little hut of his own rearing, which has known no other possessor these fifty years, lives this strange and very singular person. Though his general usefulness, and communicative disposition requires him often to associate with the surrounding rustics; yet never having an inclination to travel farther than the neighbouring village, and totally unacquainted with the world, his manners, conversation, and dress are strikingly noticeable. A little plot of ground that extends round his cottage, is the narrow sphere to which he confines himself; and in this wild retreat, he appears to a stranger as one of the early inhabitants of earth, ere polished by frequent intercourse, or united in society. In his youth, being deprived of the means of education, and till this hour a stranger to reading, the most valuable treasures of time are utterly unknown to him; so that what knowledge he has acquired seems to be from the joint exertion of vigorous powers, and an unwearied course of experiments. His genius seems universal; and he is at once by nature, Botanist, Philosopher, Naturalist, and Physician.

The place where he resides seems indeed peculiary calculated for assisting him in these favorite pursuits. Within a stone's throw of his hut, a deep, enormous chasm extends itself up the mountain for more than four miles, through the bottom of which a large body of water rages in loud and successive falls thro' the fractured channel, while its stupendous sides, studded with rocks, overhung with bushes and trees, that meeting from opposite sides, and mixing their branches, entirely conceal at times, the river from view; so that when a spectator stands above, he sees nothing but a luxuriance of great branches and tops of trees, and hears at a dreadful distance below the brawling of a river. In this vale or glen innumerable rare and valuable herbs are discovered; and in the harvest months, this is his continual resort. He explores it with the most unwearied attention, climbs every cliff even the most threatening, and from the perplexing profusion of plants, collects those herbs, of whose qualities and value he is well acquainted. For this purpose he has a large basket with a variety of of divisions, in which he deposits every particular species by itself. With this he is often seen laboring home to his hut, where they are suspended in large and numerous parcels from the roof, while the sage himself sits smiling amidst his simple stores.

In cultivating his little plot of ground, he proceeds likewise by methods entirely new to his neighbours. He has examined by numberless strange experiments, the nature of the soil, watches every progressive advance of the grain, and so well is he provided for its defence against vermin, that they are no sooner seen than destroyed. By these means he has greatly enriched the soil which was by nature barren and ungenerous, while his crop nearly doubles that of his neighbors; the more superstitious of whom, from his lonely life, and success in these affairs, scruple not to believe him in league with the devil.

As a mechanic, he is confined to no particular branch. He lives by himself, and seems inclined to be dependent on none, he is his own shoemaker, cutler and taylor; builds his own barns, raises his own fences, and threshes his own corn. From his infancy he has enjoyed an uninterrupted flow of health; but there is scarce a neighboring peasant around, who has not, when wounded by accident, or confined by sickness, experienced the salutary effects of his skill.

In these cases, his presence of mind is surprising, his applications simple, his medicines within the reach of every cottager; and in effecting a cure, he is seldom unsuccessful. Nor is his assistance in physic and surgery confined to the human species alone. Domestic and useful animals of every kind profit by his researches. In short, so fully persuaded are the rustics of his knowledge in the cases and cure of disorders, to which their cattle are subject, that in every critical and alarming case, he is immediately consulted, and his prescriptions observed with the most precise exactness. I should arrogate too much to my own praise to say that I was the first who took any particular notice of this *solitaire*. He is known to many ingenious gentlemen in that part of country, and has been often the subject of their coversation and wonder. They have from time to time transmitted to him parcels of new and useful plants, seeds, &c. while he shews himself worthy of such bounty, by a yearly specimen of their products, and a relation of the manner in which he treated them.

About six months ago, I went to pay him a visit along with an intimate friend, no less remarkable for a natural curiosity. On arriving at his little hut, we found, to our no small disappointment, that he was from home. As my friend however had never been in that part of the country before, I conducted him to the glen, to take a view of some of the beautifully romantic scenes, and wild prospects that this place affords. We had not proceeded far along the bottom of the vale, when hearing a rustling among the branches above our heads, I discovered our hoary botanist with his basket, passing along the brow of a rock, that hung almost over the centre of the stream. Having pointed him out to my companion, we were at a loss for some time, how to bring about a conversation with him. Having, however, a flute in my pocket, of which music he is exceedingly fond, I began a few airs, which by the sweetness of the echoes, was heightened into the most enchanting melody. In few minutes this had its desired effect; and our little rutsic original stood beside us, with his basket in his hand. On stopping at his approach, he desired us to proceed, complimented us on the sweetness of our music, expressed the surprise he was in on hearing it, and leaning his basket on an old trunk, listened with all the enthusiasm of rapture. He then, at our request, presented us with a sight of the herbs he had been collecting, entertained us with a narrative of the discoveries he had made in his frequent searches through the vale, which said he, " contains treasures which few know the value of."

Seeing us pleased with his discourse he launched forth into a more particular account of the vegetables, reptiles, wild beasts, and insects that frequented the place, and with much judgment explained their various properties. What friend to mankind does not, on contemplating this hoary rustic's story, fondly wish, with its writer, that learning had lent its aid to polish genius, that might have one day surprised the world with the glorious blaze of a Locke or a Newton.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

(Price 6 cents single, 4 dols. 80 cts per gross)

AT ZADOK CRAMER'S BOOKSTORE,

A HISTORY

OF

THE BIG LETTERS,

Intended for the instruction and amusement

Of all the

Little Children in the Nation.

BY EDWARD DOGOOD,

A little Boy eight years old.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 21st inst. one lot in the Borough of Pittsburgh, and marked on the general plan of said Borough, No. 47, bounded by the Allegheny river on the north, Irwin-street on the west, on the south by Penn-street, and on the east by lot No. 48, on which are erected one large Brick House, and ferry established, one Log and Frame House. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Valentine. To be sold by me

Wm. WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Jan. 11, 1809.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, an Apprentice to the stone-cutting trade, named JAMES CONWAY. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, rather dark complexion, stout made—had on a blue cloth coat, leather pantaloons, a coarse hat about half worn, &c. He is fond drink, swears and gambles. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid to whoever will deliver him to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

Jan. 6, 1809.

N. DAVIDSON,

No. 229, Market Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Has just received and offers for Sale a general assortment of

COTTON GOODS,

TO WIT:—

CORDS, velvets and thicksetts,
7-8 calicoes and chintzes } handsome fashionable patterns.
9-8 full chintz }
Cambric, jaconet and other British muslins
India muslins of every description
Sheeting ditto
Long and short yellow nankeens, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold low.

Orders punctually executed and forwarded, payable 4 months after receipt of goods.

Philadelphia, *December* 25th, 1808.

JAMES THOMPSON,

Hatter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by *David M'Keehan* as a book store, on the east side of the Diamond, opposite the Market House, where, from the arrangements he has made, he will be enabled to keep a constant supply of HATS of every description, of the newest fashions, and the best workmanship and materials.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29, 1808.

Spanish Sole Leather.

THE subscribers have a quantity of prime SOLE LEATHER, of clean, well trimmed Spanish Hides, which they will exchange, at the rate of two shillings per pound, for Flax Linen at 3*s.* Tow Linen at 2*s.* and good twilled Bags at 1 dollar—or for cash, at the low rate of twenty-one pence per pound, by the quantity. DENNY & FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1808. tf.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

COLLECTORS in arrears for 1808, are notified to come forward and settle their respective duplicates. After the first of March next, they will be proceeded against in the most summary manner.

By order of the Commissioners.

GEO. COCHRAN, *Treasurer Allegheny County.*

January 2, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to pay off their respective balances before the first day of February next.—All delinquents will be proceeded against according to law without respect to persons.

WILLIAM STEELE.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 2d, 1809.

THOMAS LLOYD,

Taylor and Habit Maker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the house of Mr. Wills, next door to Mr. James Gibson's store, and nearly opposite to the Black Bear tavern, Market street; where he intends carrying it on in all its various branches: and flatters himself, that by his extensive knowledge and long tried experience in his profession, to give general satisfaction to all who will favor him with their commands.

Nov. 16, 1808. tf.

PITTSBURGH

Flint Glass Manufactory.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand, at the *Pitisburgh Flint Glass Manufactory*, an extensive assortment of the following articles, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, viz.—

Quart, pint, half pint and gill Decanters,
Quart, pint, half pint, and gill Tumblers,
Cream Jugs and Sugar Basins,
Glass Pitchers, Proof Bottles,
Pocket Flasks, Phials, &c. &c.

BAKEWELL & ENSELL.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

N. B. Cash given for *Pot* and *Pearl Ashes.* tf.

Just arrived, and for Sale,

AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

TO

Farmers, Mechanicks & Laborers.

THE subscriber offers for sale, some valuable tracts of land in Allegheny, Butler and Mercer counties, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres, which he will sell on long credit for beef cattle, pork, bacon, whiskey, flour, and generally all merchantable produce of the land—and also, for articles of manufucture (especially in iron) skilfully executed. He will also give immediate and constant employment and liberal wages to laborers who purchase.

Masons, Bricklayers and Carpenters, who make speedy application, may acquire land, by undertaking work in their respective trades near the town of Butler.

Apply to Dunning M'Nair, Pitt township, Allegheny county; David Dougal, Butler, and to the subscriber in Pittsburgh. THOMAS COLLINS.

July 4, 1808.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on the head waters of Montour's run, Moon township, some time in March, 1807, a Brindled *STEER*, about two years old, with a white tail, a crop off the near ear, and a half crop off the off ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ALEXANDER BURNS.

December 8, 1808.

Fresh Patent Medicine.

HAMILTON's ELIXIR
FOR COUGHS.

THE increasing reputation of Hamilton's Elixir (which during the last *nine years* has become celebrated through out the United States) warrants the assertion that it is the *best remedy* now in use, for Colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas and approaching consumptions. Experience has taught thousands, that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in the most distressing symptoms, that they load the stomach and impair the digestion, inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.

A single trial will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evaporates the tough, viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the accrimonious humour which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicine which weakens the constitution and gives strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating at present some of its painful effects.

—

To parents who have children afflicted with the hooping cough,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

—

SELECT RECOMMENDATIONS.

Philadelphia, Aug. 9, 1806.

Mrs. H. LEE, widow of R. Lee, jr.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others the excellent quality of Hamilton's elixir, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it; which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these, a constant pain in my breast, and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician, who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's elixir a trial, saying he had used it in his practice and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEORGE BENNER, Jr.
No. 11, Budd st. Philadelphia.

—

Mr. Charles Myers, Hamstead-Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that his recovery appeared very doubtful. His complaints, which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility occasioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progressed, under the treatment of several eminent physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other symptom rapidly subdued.—Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength.

—

From Luther Martin, esq. late attorney general of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

Sold in Pittsburgh at the Store of
ANTHONY BEELEN,
In Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

Who has constantly for sale the following
GENUINE MEDICINES.

HAMILTON'S
Worm Destroying Lozenges.
ITCH CURED,
by once using
Lee's Sovereign Ointment.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last nine years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of the cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

The proprietor solemnly affirms that this ointment doth not contain a particle of brimstone, mercury or any injurious ingredient whatever.

Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister, an infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder, for the teeth and gums.

Hahn's genuine eye water, a sovereign remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills, celebrated for the mildness of their operation, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleaning the stomach and bowels.

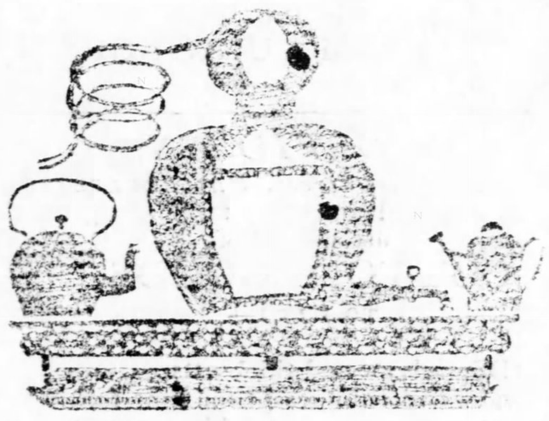
Hamilton's essence and extract of mustard, for Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, &c.

Tooth Ache Drops, the only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Damask Lip Salve.

TAKE NOTICE—Imitations of the above medicines are for sale in this town—therefore, apply only to *ANTHONY BEELEN, in Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets*, Pittsburgh, who has been for nine years past, (and still continues to be) sole agent for the sale of the genuine preparations.—As further security against imposition, each genuine article has on the outside wrapper the signature of

HANNAH LEE,
Widow of the late proprietor.
Pittsburgh Dec. 27, 1808.



A NUMBER OF COMPLETELY FINISHED

COPPER STILLS,

OF different sizes, from 35 to 125 gallons, made of the best Copper, by an excellent workman at the Copper-smith business, are ready for purchasers, who wish to have them immediately, at the Coppersmith and Tinplate-working Shop, in Fourth street, near the jail, and next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly John Hamsher's shop,) and now carried on by the widow EVE HAMSHER, where all kinds of COPPER WORK is made in the best and neatest manner, and at the usual low price; likewise a quantity of well manufactured

TIN WARE,

ready for purchasers, at the usual low price.

Purchasers will receive a generous discount for cash paid in hand.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

RAGS

THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.

Sheriff's Sales
OF
UNSEATED LANDS.

In pursuance of a Warrant from under the hands and seals of the Commissioners of Allegheny county, to me directed, I will expose to sale by Public Vendue on Monday the 6th day of February next at the Sheriff's Office in the Borough of Pittsburgh. the following

TRACTS OF UNSEATED LANDS,

or so much of each Tract as will pay the Taxes and Costs, which may have accrued thereon.

William Woods, sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, January 2d, 1809.

NICHOLSON'S DISTRICT.

Owners Names.	*No.*	*Acres.*	*Taxes, &c. Dol.*	*Cts.*
Henry Miller or Peter Deroche	102	280	5	78
Ditto	103	200	4	13
Leonard Dobbin	107	256	1	92
Henry Strowman	109	256	5	28
Barnabas Benny	124	334		84
Alexander's District.				
Leonard Dobbin or Holmes	111	349	7	19
Thomas M'Kean	100	216	1	62
Ditto	101	216	1	62
Ditto	133	250		63
John Negus	119	250	5	17
Hyacinte Moigno	95	216	4	46
Ditto	96	216	4	46
Ditto	97	206	4	25
Ditto	98	206	4	25
Ditto	99	216	4	46
Benjamin Say	110	349	3	70
John Wilkins or Jos. Dean	104	216	8	98
Ditto	105	206	8	60
Ditto	106	216	4	46
Thomas Bradford	138	246	4	46
Braden's District.				
John Bevington	113	100	1	82
Thomas Jones	117	100	2	36
Thomas Bradford	123	224	4	6
Cropley Rose	118	270	5	58
George Ward	113	130	2	40
Ditto	117	115	2	8
Thomas M'Kean	108	324	2	43
Ditto	109	300	2	25
Ditto	110	300	1	50
Ditto	112	230	1	72
Ditto	114	230	1	15
Ditto	115	250	1	87
Jones's District.				
Michael Gundaker	80	200	1	80
Ditto	81	200	1	80
Ditto	82	200	1	80
Ditto	86	200	1	80
Ditto	87	200	1	80
Ditto	88	200	1	80
Ditto	93	200	1	80
Ditto	94	200	1	80
Ditto	98	200	1	80
Ditto	99	200	1	80
Ditto	100	200	1	80
Bernard Hubley	83	200	5	20
Ditto	84	200	5	20
Ditto	85	200	5	20
Ditto	89	200	5	20
Ditto	90	200	3	60
Ditto	91	200	5	20
James Miller	33	200	1	0
Casper Schaffner & others	35	200	5	20
Jacob Weirigh or John Finley	39	200	1	80
Elder's District.				
Alexander M'Dowell	27	257	5	66
Ditto	28	256	5	66
Ditto	42	284	6	26
Saml. Sitgreaves or Th. L. Birch	14	259	2	8
Ditto	15	259	2	8
Ditto	22	223	1	78
Ditto	23	215	1	72
Ditto	24	209	1	68
Ditto	25	259	2	8
Willis Foulk	16	250	5	50
Ditto	17	285	6	28
Ditto	18	275	6	6
Ditto	19	202	4	46
Ditto	20	215	4	74
Ditto	21	271	5	94
Cunningham's District.				
John M'Cullough	161	257	5	66
Ditto	162	235	5	18
Ditto	163	235	5	18
Derick Peterson	158	237	2	82
E. Blaine or B. Delaroque	197	206	4	52
Ed. Bartholomew	186	206	4	52
Ditto	180	235	5	18
Camp'l *Dick's* heirs	198	205	4	52
Jas. & Sam'l Jelly	174	235	3	30
E. Blaine	193	206	4	52
Lacky Murray or Wm. Porter	155	235	5	18
ditto	156	235	5	18
James Galbraith	201	206	4	52
ditto	202	206	4	52
Cam. *Dick's* heirs	204	205	4	52
Thomas M'Kean	59	212	1	70
Js. Armstrong (1-2 of)	37	235	2	58
Hugh Alexander	90	235	5	18
J. Cunningham or E. Bartholomew	138	235	1	88
ditto	139	235	1	88
James Cunningham	114	212	4	70
Dicky, Armstrong or Mossman	111	135	2	93
J. Cunningham or Wm. Porter	118	212	4	70
Adam Hubley	21	229	5	6
Bernard Hubley	22	235	5	18
Lacky Murray or Wm. Porter	58	235	5	18
ditto	96	235	5	18
ditto	102	212	4	70
J. Morgan or S. Miller	91	235	5	18
M'Call or Lufborough	101	212	4	70
ditto	107	212	4	70
John Wrenshall	25	283	3	96
ditto	26	235	3	30
William Porter	80	235	5	18
ditto	130	259	5	70
Pitt Township				
Daniel Roberdeau's heirs	566	40	65	
Isaac Wickoff	276	18	88	
Melchor Beltzhoover	4		15	
John Gormly	5		18	
Plumb Township.				
Dr. Robert Johnston	300	6		
Ed. Lynch or J. Riddle	200	8	40	
Ephraim Steel	300	12	39	
Wilkins or M'Nair	50	1	20	
James Wilson	600	16	20	
James M'Clean	200	7	45	
John Moore, esq.	300	8	70	
John *Deniston*	300	15	91	
N. Bausman's heirs	200	4	50	
Sheriff Brannon	300	3	15	
Andrew Robertson	300	4	95	
Samuel Jones, esq.	57	2	5	
James King	100		60	
William Porter	300	4	65	
John Beaty	350	2	50	
Robinson Township.				
Baron de Beelen	200	7	41	
John Nancarrow	200	5	20	
Joseph White	190	1	52	
Thomas Jones	66		55	
Ross's Heirs	400	7	75	
Cunningham's heirs	300	1	95	
Pine Townsip.				
William *Dunning*	200	2	26	
Dunning M'Nair	290	1	28	
William *Dunning*	100		80	
Lots in the Reserved Tract. Abraham Sheridan			45	
Ferguson's heirs	3		20	
Bernard Hubley	1			
T. Bates's heirs			40	
Moon Townsnip.				
E. Blaine or S. Maloney	100	2	63	
Robert Gibson	400	8		
William Gillaspy	250	4	17	
ditto	200	8	60	
David Steel	100	4	55	
John Vanderin	250	3	50	
James Mountain	100	2		
Seth Wilson	100		70	
John Vanderint	150	17		
William Stewart	200	3	40	
Judge Smith	100		70	
William Purdon	400	9	10	
John Nesbit	212		80	
John M'Adow	123	4	17	
Matthew Fisher	100	3	32	
Edward Lynch	256	4	9	
James Cook	300	6	30	
Jane Jeffery	80	1	50	
Henry Ulery	159	3	22	
John Stewart	375	1	50	
William Baker	100		70	
James O'Hara	1122	2	24	
David Marquis	100		80	
Thomas Aten	100		40	
John Lee Webster	373	3	18	
Robert Gibson	160		64	
Adam Link	30		9	
Robert Finney	50		15	
St. Clair Township.				
John Finley	200	13	6	
John Singer	200	2		
William Moss	12		22	
J. Price or James O'Hara	15		27	
Enoch Wright	95	1	71	
James Arthurs	95	1	71	
Fayette Township.				
John Cook	200	3		
I. Richardson (Noblesbg.)	lots		93	
J. M'*Dowell's* heirs (do.)	lots		70	
Versailles Township.				
John Walter	150	3	15	
John Walker	200	2		
ditto	40		40	
Mifflin Township.				
John Singer	400	2		